FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Supplement

Near East & South Asia

IRAN:
Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-93-028-S
Friday
12 February 1993

Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
IRAN
Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-93-028-S

CONTENTS

12 February 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions 1
* 10 Jan *[11 Jan]* 1
* 12 Jan *[13 Jan]* 5
* 17 Jan *[18 Jan]* 9

RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

* 10 Jan

93AS0505A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Jan 93 pp 5, 13

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles met yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from Jiroft, Kordkuy, Bandar-e Torkman and Qasr-e Shirin gave talks.

Then the speaker of the Majles gave a speech commemorating 19 Dey [9 Jan], the day of the uprising of the students, scholars and Qom seminaries. Then the Majles took up its agenda. The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the Motion To Question the Note to Article 6 of the Law on How to Adjust Manpower in the Government Organizations, which was approved with urgent status.

The second item on the agenda was the Bill To Exempt all Scholarship Students and Faculty Members, of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies. The next item on the agenda was the Bill on the Prerogatives and Responsibilities of the Chief of the Judiciary, the first text of which was approved. The fourth item on the agenda was the Bill on the Participation of a Deputy Minister or Deputy Chiefs of an Independent Organization in the Councils, which was approved by the deputies. The final item on the agenda was the Bill Extending the Provisions of Note 3 in the Law on the Method of Retirement for War Wounded.

We now direct the attention of you esteemed readers to the full proceedings of the Majles.

Weekly Program on Majles Commissions

Note: Printed below are the agendas for the weekly meetings of the commissions from 10/19/1371 [9 Jan 1993] to 10/23/1371 [13 Jan 1993], to which we direct the attention of our readers.

Education and Training Commission

Attendance and report by the Central Council on the Union of Islamic Student Societies.

Study of the question from the Saqz and Baneh deputy to the minister of education and training.

Industries and Mines Commission

Bill To Exempt the Iran Industrial Town Company and Its Subsidiary Companies From the Payment of Taxes.

Question from the Rudbar deputy to the minister of mines and metals.

Housing, Urban Construction and Roads and Transportation Commission

Study of the amendment to the Bill on the Law To Build Passenger Terminals and To Prohibit Intercity Passenger Automobile Traffic Inside the City of Tehran.

Study of the Export and Import Regulations Bill.

Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission

The Bill to [illegible] the Law To Buy and Take Possession of Educational and Rental Sites to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education, the Institutions of Higher Learning and the Affiliated Study and Research Institutions.

Consideration of the Bill To Form a National Coroner's Organization.

Foreign Policy Commission

Study of matters pertaining to the Islands of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs, attended by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Intelligence

Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission

Study of the second consultation on the Bill To Establish Salaries or Pensions for the Survivors of the Refugees and Those Who Returned to the War-Stricken Areas and Were Handicapped or Killed by Contact with Explosive Materials

Study of the Hiring Regulations Bill for the Polices Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Study of the Second Consultation of the Bill Authorizing Continued Study in Higher Phases of Education for Those Covered by the Law on How To Procure Faculty Needed by the Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning. [passage omitted on Nateq-Nuri's comments on the shah's regime, Khomeyni, and that Muslims ultimately will be victorious in Bosnia-Hercegovina]

'Ali Zadsar, Deputy From Jiroft

To avoid poverty and hunger, being vanquished by foreigners and in order to stand on our own feet, we must increase production, cultivation, harvesting, and industry.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was 'Ali Zadsar, deputy from Jiroft. [passage omitted on world oppression and the fact that the world is not aware of the depth of the faith of the Muslim people]

He then said: Clinging to the mischievous trick of defending human rights, a prostituted mercenary whose miserable name is [?Galindopol], was delegated to collect and publish false reports provided to him by the CIA, and he is putting political pressure on Iran in the

name of human rights violations in Iran. By spreading lies, he portrays Iran as the only powerful Middle Eastern country equipped with nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction to prepare for a probable invasion. He incited the unmentionable emirates and is trying to make them believe that a war with Iran is easy. He is bent on igniting a fire in the Persian Gulf area by raising the issue of the Iranian Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa Islands, but they must realize that as long as a single Iranian is alive, they will not get the aforementioned islands.

He added: With the ultimate in stupidity and cruelty, he says that the Islamic Republic is supporting the Kurds fighting the Turkish regime and is trying to destroy the good relations between the two neighboring Muslim countries. Zadsar then asked, why does America portray the Islamic Republic of Iran as being so powerful? He said: Islamic Iran is a major power in the 20th century world because Iran is the center of the world of Islam and the cradle of true freedom in the world. These are the reasons why Bill Clinton was thinking of opposing Iran before he obtained the American presidency. John Major, Mitterrand and others have boycotted Iranian goods. They have destroyed the historic Babri Mosque, which is an emblem of Islamic civilization and architecture. Hundreds of Palestinians have been exiled in severe cold, and thousands and thousands of Bosnians have been slaughtered and exiled.

This is the implementation of terror by the new powers in the contemporary world, and it cannot be controlled with formulas and computer equations.

The deputy from Jiroft emphasized: The ceaseless and comprehensive efforts made during the period of reconstruction, making the nation's talents flourish in all dimensions and enduring the hardships of inflation and the shortages arising from eight years of bloody war, are matters worth mentioning. The president inherited an economy that was in the red and without anyone in charge. It was about to destroy the country. It was this same bankrupt economy that made the Imam drink the poison cup of the resolution. In his own words, that great man made himself this nation's endowment, and he put all of his concern and care into putting the nation's basic and infrastructure affairs in order.

The investment in infrastructure in the first Five-Year Plan actually went to the heart of the matter and successfully prepared for the designing of the second Five-Year Plan. He then noted: We all know that Iran's important and vital resources, including human, economic and oil resources, were used to defend the nation's ideological and geographical borders. We also know well that in the period of reconstruction we are relying mainly on oil, and yet under current circumstances the oil money will pay the nation's bills for no more than a few more months. We must therefore economize, in food, clothing and in other areas. We Majles deputies must begin first as government, and then the other classes of the nation should begin. It is necessary for us to eliminate unnecessary programs, such as phony trips abroad, entertaining unofficially at the expense of the public treasury of Muslims, some of whom are in need of their evening bread, making personal use of government resources, especially vehicles, holding seminars that bring no benefit to the country and only serve to get photographs of the organizers on a page in a roadside "magic box" [newspaper vending machine?]. Also, making the nation sit and watch expensive discussions, such as understanding Kerman, Khajehs, and erecting costly statues which have no justification acceptable to God. In fairness, the nation cannot tolerate these things.

They must not think that the nation does not understand. If they tolerate it, it is because of their reverence for the soul of the Imam and the greatness of the vice-regent of the Muslims and the blood of the martyrs. To avoid poverty and hunger, being vanquished by foreigners and in order to stand on our own feet, we must increase production, cultivation, harvesting, and industry. Let us use our oil money to invest in infrastructure and society's basic affairs, and let us keep that day in mind when there will be no more oil so that we will not be perplexed, and let us give serious attention to population control.

In conclusion he explained: In my belief, after the triumph of the Islamic revolution and the fateful events of the eight-year sacred defense, the acceptance of the resolution, the death of the founder of the Islamic Republic, and the leadership of Ayatollah Khamene'i, the most fateful historic event is establishing the uniform foreign exchange rate, and the most basic critical responsibility of the Fourth Majles is to make a careful and essential study of the Budget for 1372 [21 Mar 1993-20 Mar 1994], which legally makes official the uniform foreign exchange rate.

He continued: All of Iran is our home. We have sworn to keep the interest of society in mind. The more developed it becomes, the more prosperous will be our home. It is better if we complete 10 projects than to start 100 projects, give the people expectations and make propaganda maneuvers.

Continuing, he noted that the people are our benefactors. He explained: Gentlemen, deputies, ministers, governors general, all officials from the president of the republic down to the village heads, we must all consider ourselves servants of the people. In the present economic crisis and in the midst of backbreaking inflation, in effect we are the partners of the people. Let us divide between the government leaders and the nation the postwar hardships and those that will be created by establishing a uniform foreign exchange rate. If we do this the resistance of the people will be multiplied 100-fold, and we will be implementing the order from our great leader, who said that the essential goal of Islamic action is the establishment of justice. If our words and deeds are one, and if in practice we are enjoiners of good and prohibiters of evil, like Khanom-e Saki, the news announcer, we

can be proud of implementing divine commands. In practice, she has brought the veil, which protects the pearl of modesty in the shell of the chador, onto the screen, and we praise her.

Mohammad Qasem-Kia, Deputy From Kord Kuy and Bandar-e Torkman

The careful supervision of the work of the government companies, which operate with a budget larger than the general budget, is necessary and certain, and the respected Majles must seek and approve a way to implement it.

Mohammad Qasem-Kia, deputy from Kordkuy and Bandar-e Torkman, was the next speaker. During his speech he said: The enemies of Islam and the Islamic Republic have renewed their intense propaganda all over the world against Iran, and they want to persuade the only remaining obstacle to their domineering goals to surrender. They are exaggerating our military purchases, which are necessary to rebuild our defense capabilities after the war, they speak of our aims of domination, and they speak of the dangers of a powerful Iran which promotes Islamic fundamentalism.

He said: The governments of the Islamic nations fear the growth of the Islam of Muhammad and consider it to be in conflict with their survival. They are mobilizing against us and the Muslims in their country. What must be done? Is the mere fact that we are in the right enough? Or should we wage an aware struggle based on divine tradition to get our rights, and those of the other Muslims and deprived people in the world? Along with sincere struggle, we must act with awareness and logic. You must speak with every population in the world in its own language and culture and you must know how to deal with them. You must move quickly, but with self-possession and determination. Do not say that since God is with us, God willing the victory will be with us.

After the clarification of the general planning policies and principles, especially economic policies, which the exalted leader of the revolution discussed in his visit on the birthday of 'Ali (peace be upon him), then let us look at the Budget for 1372, which is the final year of the first Five-Year Plan. Let us reduce the effects as much as possible in the budget and let us raise the confidence index in expected revenues.

He added: In writing the budget, unnecessary expenses must be reduced as much as possible and thrift must be observed in all sectors. The careful supervision of the work of the government companies, which operate with a budget larger than the general budget, is necessary and certain, and the respected Majles must seek and approve a way to implement it.

After the exercise of care and concern in preparing and then approving the budget, whose backbone is the implementation of justice in society, and guiding credits to the various regions and projects, and God willing this will be done without imposing the superficial views of the experts in the Plan and Budget Organization and the Council of Ministers on the Majles specialist Plan and Budget Commission, we must all sincerely support Mr. Hashemi's government in order to achieve our economic, political and cultural policies.

He emphasized: A calculated budget for administration and expenditures, careful control of the government companies and thrift in various dimensions to anchor inflation and high prices and to make our nation's economy prosper are necessary for proper planning, but they certainly will not be enough.

Their success demands a national resolve to work more and consume less. We must all accept that the success of any plan, even if calculated, depends on effort, mobilization, and divine motivation. The Kordkuy deputy added: The nation's media must think more about the role of their mission in this area. Let us hurry to solve the problem of classroom space with the help of the government and in reality with the help of our children, and let us use all resources possible for that purpose.

He noted that most of the nation's cotton is produced in the province of Mazandaran. He said: Unfortunately this year there has been no support at guaranteed prices for this class for the production of cotton. In any case, the guaranteed price is not proportionate to the cost of producing cotton.

He said: The government must at least provide serious assistance to cotton farmers with the repayment of their agricultural loans.

He then asked the president of the republic: Study the issue of making Gorgan and Gonbad a province.

'Ali Mirkermi, Deputy From Qasr-e Shirin

Another pre-agenda speaker was 'Ali Mirkermi. During his speech he discussed the budget presented to the Majles, and then said to the deputies: As you know, during the time of the sacred defense, not the slightest amount of development work, industrial investment, or creation of health care and treatment centers was done. During the same time, by comparison, the other provinces and cities in Iran were thinking of improving, alleviating problems and investing. In our deprived province, however, due to the fact that it is on the border and because of its direct relationship with the war, despite its very high potential abilities and its useful manpower, partly because of the imposed war and partly because of neglect, it is in bad condition.

He added: This province is number 1 regarding the growth in unemployment, and it is one of the highest provinces in terms of illiteracy. In terms of industries, it is number 17 and it is number 22 in terms of investment compared to the other provinces.

The speaker added: Our collective efforts must be to allocate credits and to distribute the budget justly and in a way acceptable to God based on the kind of importance

and necessity and the level of deprivation in each province and region, rather than, God forbid, allocating most of the budget to a limited few cities and provinces.

He discussed the disproportionate amount of reconstruction work being done compared to the amount of destruction. He said: Based on the figures and statistics, the physical progress in the reconstruction work is less than 30 percent and this was done mostly through the efforts and self-help of the patient people. What is more painful, however, is that the Supreme Reconstruction Council has only concerned itself with the issue of returning refugees, and it has not prepared a systematic and basic plan providing ways to create resources and to make use of capabilities.

Continuing, he said: For some time a number of remnant heirs of the accursed feudal khans who were affiliated with the former oppressive regime, whose years of oppression and hostility towards the people in the area are no secret, are rudely raising empty and vague issues in the courts and creating an office among the people to claim ownership and ownership rights for agricultural lands and residential and commercial sites in the cities and the rural areas of Sar Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Eslamabad, which were built and cultivated more than 100 years ago. Unfortunately the 'Alavi Foundation has also played an effective role in exacerbating this.

He added: If the law has not been implemented for them so far, or if they have been treated kindly by the God-seeking government of the Islamic Republic, this does not mean that the manifestations of the idolaters and reactionary positions can return. They should fear that the anger of the hezbollah nation will be aroused against them.

Continuing, he said: According to my duties as a representative, on behalf of the people and the competent organizations, I ask the respected and powerful chief of the judiciary and the committed chief of the province prosecutor's office and the sincere and hezbollah judges in the above cities to act decisively and identify the elements with legal and religious law action and to make the martyr-nurturing and sacrificing people in the area happy.

In conclusion he asked for the reconstruction and the removal of obstacles in the agricultural lands and regions by the Armed Forces Command Staff, the activation of the urban lands offices, and the transfer of land to the people in the area by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Construction and the Islamic Revolutionary Housing Foundation, and for more attention to the just distribution of basic goods between the refugees of the imposed war by the governor general's office and the governor's office.

Legislation

Motion To Question the Note to Article 6 of the Law on How To Adjust Manpower in the Government Organizations

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the Motion To Question the Note to Article 6 of the Law on How To Adjust Manpower in the Government Organizations, enacted 10/27/1366 [17 Jan 1988], which was presented as an urgent motion.

The question was expressed as follows:

Does the prohibition written below in the nOte to Article 6 of the Law on How To Adjust Manpower in the Government Organizations enacted 10/27/1366 by the Majles include the hiring of faculty cadres?

The urgent status of the motion to question was put to a vote and approved.

Bill To Exempt all Scholarship Students and Faculty Members

The second item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation by the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Exempt all Scholarship Students and Faculty Members Who Are Completing Higher Education or Completing Study Opportunities Abroad From the Payment of the Document Registration Fees Pertaining to the Submission of Official cOmmitments, of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies as follows:

Article 1: As of the date of this law's enactment, faculty members at universities, institutions of higher learning and research, and the faculty members at the staff level of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education who are sent abroad to make use of study opportunities, as well as students on scholarship and students who are sent abroad to complete their higher education and who are required to submit official commitments are exempt from the payment of official document registration fees, no matter what the amount.

Bill on the Prerogatives and Responsibilities of the Chief of the Judiciary

The next item on the agenda was the report from the Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission concerning the Bill on the Prerogatives and Responsibilities of the Chief of the Judiciary, the text for which Article 1 was approved. Article 1: All responsibilities and prerogatives assigned to the Supreme Judicial Council in various laws are assigned "to the chief of the judicial power."

Bill on the Participation of a Deputy Minister and or Deputy Chiefs of an Independent Organization in the Councils

The fourth item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Authorizing the Participation of a Deputy Minister or Deputy Chiefs of an Independent Organization in the Councils, Supreme Councils and Societies Which Are by Law Composed of Several Ministries. After discussion and study by the deputies, the general form of the bill was put to a vote and approved.

In Article 1 as proposed by the Administrative Commission, it says:

The government is authorized, as recommended by any one of its ministers or chiefs of independent councils, which are required by law to participate in councils, supreme councils and societies, to designate one of their deputies to attend the specific council, supreme council or society meeting. The appointed deputy must attend the meetings personally and he cannot designate someone else to take his place.

Bill Extending the Provisions of Note 3 in the Law on the Method of Retirement for War Wounded

The report from the second consultation on the Bill Extending the Provisions of Note 3 in the Law on the Method of Retirement for Those Wounded in the Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War, Ordinary Handicapped People and Workers in Difficult and Hazardous Occupations to Workers in the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics' Industrial and Research Units was the final item on the agenda. Article 1 and its note were approved in the following form by the Majles:

Article 1: As of the date of this law's enactment, workers in the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics' industrial and research units who are serving in difficult and hazardous occupations, armed forces nurses and nurses in the forces of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics are eligible for the provisions of Note 3 of the Law on the Method of Retirement for Those Wounded in the Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War, Ordinary Handicapped People and Workers in Difficult and Hazardous Occupation enacted by the Majles on 9/1/1367 [22 Nov 1988].

Note: The executive guidelines of this law will be prepared by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics and approved by the Council of Minister within three months.

Majles Notes

In a letter to the speaker of the Majles, more than 100 Majles deputies asked for Majles care and emphasis concerning the National Accounting Court.

The text of this letter is as follows:

Respected Speaker of the Majles
Mr. Nateq-Nuri
With greetings and salutations

Inasmuch as the theoretical dimension of the Majles is felt to have greater importance and necessity and the Majles, especially the respected Majles Accounting and Financial Affairs Commission, is the eyes of the sacred government of the Islamic Republic, and inasmuch as the Fourth Majles began its work with the ringing slogan "supervision" over the nation's executive system and is committed to this important matter, in addition to a written report from the dear brother Mr. Sefati-Dezfuli, respected chief of the National Accounting Court, it is requested that a monthly report be given at nonopen Majles sessions on the performance of the organizations.

* 12 Jan

93AS0513A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 13 Jan 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department. The Majles met yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from Takestan, Shushtar, Damavand and Sari gave speeches.

Our parliamentary correspondent reports that the first item on the agenda was the Bill To Change the Name of East Azarbaijan Province With Tabriz as Its Center to Central Azarbaijan, and Establishing the Province of East Azarbaijan with Ardebil as Its Center, the general form of which was approved.

The final item on the agenda was the urgent motion to amend Note 3, Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, the urgent status of which was not approved and was rejected.

We now direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings of the Majles.

Rajab Rahmani, Deputy From Takestan

I expect the Majles, and especially the specialist commissions, to take steps to eliminate discrimination in the 1372 [21 Mar 1993-20 Mar 1994] Budget.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Rajab Rahmani, deputy from Takestan. During his talk he emphasized the importance of studying the Budget Bill for 1372 in the Majles and he thanked the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers for writing it. He said: Above all, in studying the budget one must heed the guidance of the exalted leader and observe the principle of social justice that he enunciated on 6 January in his address to officials, Majles, and various classes of people. On the other hand, we Majles deputies, in accordance with Principle 67 and the Constitution, have sworn to defend the Constitution, always to stand firmly behind the nation's independence and progress, to defend the rights of the people, and to serve the people.

Concerning the nation's general revenues budget, he mentioned Article 45 of the Constitution and said: Public assets and wealth are at the disposal of the Islamic government to use in accordance with the public interest. According to Article 48 there must be no discrimination in the utilization of natural resources, in the expenditure of national revenues in the provinces, and in the distribution of economic activity among the nation's various provinces and regions.

The speaker then discussed the importance of establishing a uniform foreign exchange rate in the 1372 Budget. He said: In the studies, which have been done on the 1372 Budget, we encounter instances of discrimination that clearly were not and are not intentional or ill-intentioned. For example, in the province of Zanjan the current expense budget for education and training is about 37 billion rials less than that of other provinces with the same population, and in health care and treatment it is about 7 billion rials less than smaller provinces with less population. The current expense budgets for both the reconstruction crusade and for welfare have both been reduced by about 2 billion rials. In the education and training development budget, in view of the backward state of the province of Zanjan, about 5 billion rials fewer credits has been provided. I expect the Majles, and especially the specialist commissions and the Plan and Budget Commission, to take steps to eliminate these kinds of discrimination in the 1372 Budget. It is clear that the Provinces Planning Committee must be just and fair in the distribution and allocation of province credits to the municipalities of each province, and deprived municipalities, districts, and rural areas must receive more attention than the province centers.

He continued: In the 1372 Budget Bill special attention must be given to the weak and low-income classes, as well as to health care and treatment, education and training, the agricultural sector, industry, water and soil, and anchoring inflation.

Continuing, Rahmani thanked the people of his electoral district for electing him. Concerning the problems and difficulties in Takestan, he said: One of the main problems and difficulties the people of Takestan has been dealing with for more than nine years and from which they have suffered many losses is the nationalization in 1362 [21 Mar 1983-20 Mar 1984] of more than 700 parcels of agricultural land belonging to local farmers living in Takestan. This was done out of a lack of familiarity with the area, lack of contact with the farmers and Islamic councils, and the failure to observe the roles played before and after the Islamic revolution by forestry sector officials. He added: For numerous reasons, the lands under discussion were not subject to the National Forests and Pastures Preservation and Use Law. The 'Alavi Foundation's Answer No. 120/398 dated 8/8/1371 [28 Oct 1992] announcing the division of these lands among farmers with fallow lands is another confirmation that these lands are arable.

He said that the nation's highest unemployment rate is in the municipality of Takestan, and that the biggest reason for this is the lack of anything for farmers to do.

The deputy from Takestan then mentioned the severe shortage of agricultural water and the problems preventing the export of raisins in this municipality.

Zabihollah Karimi, Deputy From Shushtar

Increasing the 1372 Budget has a harsh aspect, which cannot be tolerated by the structure of our society, and this haste must be reduced.

The next speaker was Zabihollah Karimi, from the Shushtar electoral district. He said: In the school of the revolution we learned how to read fiery and critical speeches rooted in epic heroism, and this is an admirable thing that in itself produced the special conditions of our period of defending gains and strengthening fundamentals. Now that you have harvested the fruit of criticism from the tree of defense and arrived at the principle of producing results, meaning fundamental revival, the reconstruction demanded by God and the concepts of reliance on God and independence, in such a Majles, which is the joint home of the Islamic revolution and the nation, what kind of speech, talk or address is necessary, required and effective?

What characteristics should this speech have? Whatever it may be, this talk must be the sacred child of the current weave of the life of our revolution, and it must serve to continue the high human ideas of Master 'Ali at the meeting ground of emotion and duty.

He added: In my view, as a Muslim, we have arrived at a phase in the life of our late Imam's unchangeable will where we must maintain a delicate and psychoanalytic balance between feelings and real logic and between duty and emotion. This sacred balance will only be truly achieved when we are able to advance our comprehensive power of knowledge along with our divine combination of faith and belief. The secret of our late Imam's victory in leading the nation and bringing the revolution home was found in this very balance, meaning the power of faith and political knowledge.

To achieve this celestial balance, we must begin the necessary practice with this very speech. We must understand the period of balancing the life of our revolutionary society's political and social system and we must make the period of rebuilding and revitalizing our economic structure a beginning for achieving this balance in social justice. Social justice and its observance recognizes neither writing, the sound of voices or the whiteness of paper. Social justice is not a promise for action, it is the implementation of a promise, and our work is this very haste and not balance, whether in economic policy, in the management of labor or in the implementation of comprehensive policies in various branches of society.

The speaker continued: They say that the infusion of atheist ideas, the collapse of the economic system, ideological deadlocks and foreign influence brought down the communist empire, but in general these things add up to this very lack of material and spiritual balance and lack of balance between knowledge and faith, and this is the same fate that America must expect.

Balance demands its own special culture, but to create a sound life based on justice for the people in our society, we can say that high prices have broken the nation's back. The living standard gap between the classes in our society is scandalous. Education and training and higher education are faced with devastating basic shortages, and in practice our agricultural system does not have the necessary support. Our administrative system is not worthy of an Islamic government. Will the pain be cured by repeating these things? In my view, saying these things not only will not produce any benefit, it will also spread a negative spirit and a feeling of despair. We are acting using the method of the Islamic culture type of balance prerogatives of the Majles in the continuation of the special path of the late Imam and the exalted leader, and we believe that we will be victorious.

He emphasized: Increasing the 1372 Budget has a harsh aspect, which cannot be tolerated by the structure of our society, and this haste must be reduced, and this is the duty of the respected Majles.

The speaker then discussed the province of Khuzestan and the potential talents there, and special attention must be given to it. He discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: I believe that if the officials pursue this actively, with concern and wisely, in the very near future we will be able to present Shushtar to all of the Islamic society as clear documentation and a prominent example of the period of reconstruction.

Seyyed Ahmad Rasulinezhad, Deputy From Damavand and Firuzkuh

The sudden increase in the price of government services shows that the experts on the Economic Council apparently do not have the least information about the pressures on the weak and low-income classes.

Seyyed Ahmad Rasulinezhad, deputy from Damavand and Firuzkuh, was also a pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's session. During his talk he discussed the remarks by His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i about warning the nation's economic planners. He said: Today one of the results of turning economic affairs over to people like that gentleman who gave the slogan today about separating religion from the economy is rearing its head, and no doubt tomorrow he will be giving slogans about separating religion from politics. He is trying to say that Islam is a one-dimensional religion and is merely a matter of worship. What that means is that the capitalist will become much richer and the oppressed will become much more oppressed, and when this opportunity arises a minority will plunder the capital and the resources of the majority, obtain enormous profits, and then billions will go to a handful, or a few hundred people.

On the other hand, the sudden increase in the price of government services and those of companies affiliated with the government and of things needed by the public shows that the planners and experts for these kinds of affairs in the Economic Council apparently have not got the slightest information about the pressures on the weak and low-income people in society. The one riding the unruly and uncontrollable steed of price increases pays no attention to the barefoot oppressed people walking on foot.

Really, who is suffering and bearing hardship and pressure from these uncontrolled and sudden increases, the bully potbellied capitalists or the aching skin-and-bones oppressed people? Continuing his talk, the deputy from Damavand and Firuzkuh said: In the area of culture on the one hand we are seeing the exoneration of the manager of the magazine GARDUN and on the other hand we see the publication of the color newspaper HAMSHAHRI, using funds from the Muslim treasury.

In the first case, as it was heard, a number of members of the Press Jury had studied in the West or had spent some time in the West, and perhaps, in the manner of the Western nations, they regard it as free speech to insult sacred religious symbols, religious beliefs and a nation's revolutionary values. However, as a member of the mobilization who during this period has heard many dear mobilization members express their disgust and loathing for this magazine and its managers and protest the verdict that was issued, I ask for an investigation of this in a competent revolutionary court.

Seyyed Ahmad Rasulinezhad discussed the publication of the newspaper HAMSHAHRI, an organ of the Tehran mayor's Office. He said: In the "Seven Arts" column on its last page, the color publication HAMSHAHRI, published with much propaganda and at enormous expense, prints propaganda and detailed information on the extraordinary sales of tapes of corrupt, lewd and aimless Americanized singers. It would be a good thing if this newspaper would publish the latest statistics on the amount of bribery and extortion being practiced by municipal workers and officials for the information of citizens, along with the latest statistics on the sale of tapes by Westernized singers.

No doubt following the relatively heavy snows in Tehran in recent days, our esteemed colleagues and dear compatriots probably read in the press that the citizens of Tehran said that instead of spending huge amounts of money on ostentatiousness, painting, and printing and publishing the newspaper HAMSHAHRI, it would be better if the municipality would buy some snow-removal equipment so that traffic and life in the city would not be disrupted when snow falls in Tehran.

Elsewhere in his talk the deputy from Damavand and Firuzkuh praised the round-the-clock efforts and the tireless efforts of railroad personnel in the Firuzkuh area.

and he called for the repayment of debts from years past, overtime, hardship pay and other benefits due to these individuals by the Ministry of Roads and Transportation and the Railroad of the Islamic Republic.

He emphasized basic repairs of organization housing for railroad personnel in the Firuzkuh area, strengthening the Railroad Workers Consumer Cooperative, and obtaining and assigning land to the aforementioned individuals by the Ministry of Housing, Urban Construction and Urban Lands in Tehran Province.

Continuing his talk, Seyyed Ahmad Rasulinezhad, deputy from Firuzkuh and Damavand addressed the president of the republic concerning the situation in the governor general's office in Tehran. He said: The governor general's office in the nation's populous province is severely beset with weak management and factionalism. Unfortunately the relevant officials have failed to deal with these things, and many instances could be cited. These include lack of coordination between the governor general and his aides, the severe decline in development activity in the province, the failure to carry out commitments and promises given in the meeting with the Majles deputies from the cities of Tehran province, the failure to follow up on affairs pertaining to the governor general's offices that have great importance, and neglect of responsibility.

In conclusion, he said that the deputy governor general for development took absolutely no measures after four months despite his written commitment to turn over land to hundreds of applicants in the area within one month. He said: God willing, with the change in province management by the respected president of the republic, we will see coordination, order, cooperation, unity and solidarity, rapid action and progress in province affairs.

'Ezzatollah Damadi, Deputy From Sari

'Ezzatollah Damadi, deputy from Sari, was the final pre-agenda speaker. In a short talk about cooperation between the government and the Majles, he said: First, my question to the respected government is that the Majles is cooperating with the government, is the government cooperating with the Majles?

Does cooperation mean paying no attention to the views of the people and their representatives? What is the meaning of this inattention?

He added: Unfortunately the Ministry of the Interior has so far proven that it is not cooperating as necessary with the Majles deputies, and it is paying no attention to their views.

He said: The question to the president of the republic is, does he still expect support from the Majles?

The deputy from Sari added: Economic conditions for farmers in Mazandaran are quite unsuitable, and as a result of the severe cold, in the months of Khordad, Tir and Mordad [1 May-22 Aug] the losses are more than 20 percent.

The suffering of rice growers and the failure to sell orchard crops and fruits, which are being lost right now. Most orchard keepers do not have the ability to pay off their bank loans, and in this regard the government must adopt a solution and solve the problem.

The 50-percent drop in the guaranteed price of cotton on the one hand and the unbridled imports of thread, raw materials and goods on the other will bring most of the factories in that province, especially weaving and spinning factories, to the verge of closure, and therefore some basic thinking must be done.

'Ezzatollah Damadi discussed next year's national budget bill. He said: Although all of the Majles deputies want to support the government, this does not necessarily mean that everything the government does is right and the Majles has nothing to say about it.

One of the important weaknesses in the Budget for 1372 is excessive expenditures and duplicate organizations. For example, both the Ministry of Guidance and the Propaganda Organization do separate propaganda, and for this reason great costs are imposed on the nation. I therefore ask the government to designate the status of these organizations as soon as possible so that funds will not be expended aimlessly.

He discussed the situation in the government companies. He said: Most of these companies are operating at a loss. Companies that cannot stand up on their own have no reason to be in the government's possession and therefore they must be transferred to the private sector.

We must pursue more seriously the policy of strengthening the private sector, and do less sloganeering. Iranians outside the country must be invited to come and do some of the infrastructure work so that the government can do more supervision of the executive organizations.

'Ezzatollah Damadi, deputy from Sari, discussed the nation's administrative situation. He said: Sometimes we want to make contact with officials and we are faced with many meetings. Lately in the administrative organizations the issue has come up that the relevant officials make a personal appearance once a week, and now they have forgotten their main responsibility.

He asked the chief of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization to take serious steps to solve this problem so that the offices will hold their meetings outside business hours and the people will not be waiting outside doors for hours to get signatures.

Legislation

Bill To Change the Name of the Province of East Azarbaijan

The first item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation from the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission on the Bill To Change the Name of East Azarbaijan Province With Tabriz as Its Center to Central Azarbaijan, and Establishing the Province of East Azarbaijan With Ardebil as its Center.

The expert from the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission said concerning this bill: The government has given its reasons for submitting this bill.

1. The necessity of raising the level of divisions and administrative affairs in the area in a way appropriate for its climactic, economic, and social resources and talents and for expediting the region's development.

2. To meet the demand of the people in the area and the public readiness to cooperate with the government to create and allocate the needed administrative installations.

3. The geographic expanse and the area's large population, and the problems distributing services to various areas.

He then added: Of the commission's 13 members, 12 voted for these government reasons.

'Alavi, the commission expert, also added: In the bill it presented the government chose Silan Province as the new province name, but in view of the talks that took place in the commission and in view of the fact that the name Azarbaijan is aligned with the luminous history of the brave uprisings of the valiant, self-sacrificing, believing, and committed people throughout Azarbaijan and that this name has always held memories for the noble people of this land, to preserve this epic memory, the name Azarbaijan was given to the new province. Consequently, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have three provinces with the name Azarbaijan, West Azarbaijan with Urmia as its center, Central Azarbaijan with Tabriz as its center, and East Azarbaijan, with Ardebil as its center.

Article 1 of the above bill says: "The government is authorized to change the name of the province of East Azarbaijan to Central Azarbaijan with Tabriz as its center and to establish Central Azarbaijan with Ardebil as its center bounded by the municipalities of Parsabad, Bilehsavar, Kermi, Ardebil, Meshkinshahr, and Khalkhal."

After discussion and study by the deputies ,the general form of the bill was put to a vote and approved with 152 votes in favor, 42 opposed, and 10 abstentions out of a total of 204.

The second item on the agenda was the motion to amend Note 3, Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, which was presented as an urgent motion.

The text of the amendment proposed by a number of the deputies reads as follows:

"The specialist commission is required, at the time it invites the relevant minister and a deputy or deputies who have asked a question or questions, must invite the Article 88 and 90 Commissior 'o send a representative to the specialist commission, and if the need is declared, Article 88 and 90 Commission must provide the full requested proceedings and documentation to the relevant commission."

In this regard, urgent status for the motion was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

* 17 Jan

93AS0515A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 18 Jan 93 pp 5, 15

[Excerpt] **Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division.The Majles held an open session yesterday, and the deputies from Tehran, Hamadan, Gonabad, Dorud and Azna, and Sanandaj spoke as pre-agenda speakers, and then Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, as the speaker of the Majles, honored the memory of the self-sacrificing martyrs of Islam, especially Navvab-Safavi. Then the Majles went into session. We call to your attention the details of the talks and the weekly schedules of the Majles committees.**

Statements of the Speaker of the Majles

[passages omitted on Nateq-Nuri remembers Martyr Navvab-Safavi]

Monireh Nowbakht, Deputy From Tehran

Nowbakht, the deputy from Tehran: On many occasions, our women are treated unjustly in society, because of improperly using and not being bound to the instructions of the Koran.

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Monireh Nowbakht, the deputy from Tehran, who referred to the coming of God's 10 Days of Dawn and said: The days, moments, and hours of this month are reminders of great and destiny-making events of human history for all Muslims in the world. Considering that our revolution is a revolution that has stemmed from the lofty and sacred teachings of Islam, today it is the obligation of all officials and operators to strive to attain the lofty goals of the regime of the Islamic Republic, especially in the cultural and ideological realms.

Pointing out that in the 10 days of Fajr, foreign guests are invited to attend the celebrations of the victory of the revolution, she said: In inviting individuals from abroad as guests, the essential goal must be to explain the

fundamental cultural and ideological issues of our regime. Because of the propaganda against Islam that has existed in the course of history from the beginning of Islam and the prophethood of the Prophet until now, today we have witnessed a series of climates created against Islam and the bright teachings of the Koran.

Ahmad Habibian, Deputy From Hamadan

Ahmad Habibian, from Hamadan, was the next speaker. In his speech, he referred to the start of the examination of the 1372 [21 Mar 1993-20 Mar 1994] Budget Bill and, stating that the joyousness of the Fourth Majles will become clear when it achieves its essential and fundamental tasks, he said: Considering the sensitivity of this juncture in time, when it makes the deputies of the nation responsible before this and future generations, I state the following points.

(1) The presence of the Majles deputies in the large policymaking bodies, such as the Supreme Economic Council and the Council for the Discernment of Expediency, is necessary, considering that the Majles is at the head of affairs.

(2) The need to carefully examine the notes of the budget bill by all honorable deputies in groups of several people, looking at the related lines in the attachments and being sensitive to the notes and lines that will have no result but waste.

(3) The complete omission of Note 15, which unfortunately is outside the range of accounting and will result in excessive, unnecessary, and luxury-creating expenditures imposed on the treasury of Muslims.

(4) Strengthening the honorable Accounting [and Budget] Committee and its affiliated organization, that is, the Accounting Office, in order to examine the financial situation of the organizations and present regular reports through the above-mentioned committee.

Mehdi Mehdizadeh, Deputy From Gonabad

The third speaker was Mehdi Mehdizadeh, from Gonabad, who said: Our foreign policy with our neighbors is based on the three principles of good neighborliness, noninterference in each other's affairs, and mutual respect. The Islamic Republic, from the beginning of the victory of the revolution, has extended a hand of friendship towards all neighbors.

Referring to the meeting between Bush and Mitterrand and their differences of opinion, he said: Why is it that if the slightest difference of opinion appears among the Muslims, there is talk of serious differences? We know these issues, and you are also aware of them. The oppressive world has set its greedy eyes on the sensitive area of the Straits of Hormuz, and the Islamic world has set is hopes on this region. Then, let us understand each other better and not allow interference by others in our own affairs. We are prepared for any sort of discussion and negotiations.

Pointing out that the Islamic Republic is among the rarest of countries, with no territorial disputes with its neighbors, he said: Bahrain belongs to the country and the people of Bahrain, Qatar to Qatar, the Emirates to the Emirates, Saudi Arabia to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait to Kuwait, and Oman to Oman. Once Bahrain was a part of our country, and today it is an independent country and a member of the United Nations, and we have recognized its independence.

We get upset about conflicts between Islamic countries, especially our own neighbors. We tried to prevent the problem that occurred between Saudi Arabia and Qatar. We sent written messages to the leaders of both countries and announced our readiness to mediate between them. This is our part in resolving the differences in the region.

Continuing, the speaker spoke about more attention to higher education centers: Without attention to universities and higher education centers, it is impossible to continue the present situation. We have to support scientific research for progress. It is true that in other sectors we have problems, such as shortages of funds. But we must not forget that the problems of other sectors must normally be solved by the universities and higher education centers.

Negligence concerning this issue and lack of proper necessary resources will have long-term, irreparable damage. I must also point out that the most profitable sector is the education sector, and essentially educational expenditures are considered developmental expenditures. At the present, the research divisions of the higher education centers are facing severe shortages of funds and resources and require more attention. Of course, the 1372 Budget has had a significant increase compared to 1371 [21 Mar 1992-20 Mar 1993] in terms of research funds. But we are a long way from a desired situation.

Mehdizadeh mentioned unemployment, addiction, and lack of development as among the problems of the southern region of Khorasan and said: In 1368 [21 Mar 1989-20 Mar 1990], a gathering for the development and revitalization of southern Khorasan took place with the efforts of Mr. Besharati and the participation of the directors of the districts. In its committees, very important decisions were made that if implemented would have left southern Khorasan with no problems today.

In the agricultural sector, due to the lack of precipitation, nothing important can be done. The high cost of drip and rain irrigation methods are prohibitive without government assistance.

Saffron, the only significant crop in the region, which is planted and harvested with traditional methods, has suffered from a severe drop in price due to lack of sufficient support. The industries sector, which has been very rich because of mines, has not achieved the necessary success for a variety of reasons.

The existence of rich resources of fireproof soil in Gonabad resulted in the construction of an fireproof

brick factory on one of the boulevards in Mashhad. After protests by the environmental organization, the factory was moved a few km from Mashhad and received millions of dollars in government-rate foreign currency to be built. At the same time, the location of the mine to the factory is more than 270 km. The huge thread project of Gonabad that must use government-rate foreign currency according to the agreement in principle is now stagnant due to the failure to allocate foreign currency, even at the competitive rate.

Also, natural gas outreach to southern Khorasan, which was supposed to take place in 1367 [21 Mar 1988-20 Mar 1989] not only did not take place but was also omitted from the program in a mysterious manner.

Jahanshah Saddiq, Deputy From Dorud and Azna

[passage omitted on praising Islam and the Prophet, Condemning world oppression towards Muslims in Bosnia, India, etc.]

But in Lorestan, especially in Dorud and Azna, along with the expectant people of that area, even though we count the days until the visit of our beloved president, we are embarrassed that we will not have even one small workshop to be inaugurated by him.

In this connection, I earnestly implore the honorable ministers of heavy industries and economic affairs and finance and other ministers to clarify the reason why, despite the fact that the Dorud and Azna area is a potential region in the country in terms of land, water, work force, railroads, national roads, oil and natural gas pipelines, suitable climate, mines, and other factors, no significant step has been taken, and today we witness an unemployment rate of about 28 percent in the region. Instead, should the water and other mineral resources of this region provide for the needs of the industries created in Central Province?

I ask the honorable minister of health and treatment, how is such discrimination justifiable, that in the country there is one available hospital bed for every 677, while in Lorestan, there is one for every 2,068 persons, and in Dorud and Azna one available hospital bed for every 2,500 people?

Mr. Minister, you certainly know that for all the people in the region, there is not even one specialist for each field.

Even though in other indices as well, the region ranks either 23d or 24th, honorable minister of economic affairs and finance, honorable minister of industries, honorable director of the Environmental Organization, do you not admit that the health of a population of more than 100,000 people is threatened by pollution of the air and the environment resulting from nonstandard activities and the waste of the cement and [word illegible] factories of Dorud? Then what is your justification, despite eight months of weekly efforts by myself, for not having taken any step in this regard?

Honorable minister of agriculture, honorable minister of commerce, when all the legumes produced by the farmers in Dorud and Azna remain unsold, when part of the government resources, such as fertilizer and pesticides, reach the farmers at five times their price, and the loans needed by farmers through the Agricultural Bank are handled with the guarantees and partnership of bazaar merchants and city dwellers, how do you expect to produce next year in the same manner? [passages omitted on weekly agenda of Majles commissions]

In order to avoid a long speech, I ask the honorable executive officials of the country to pursue and implement the following rightful and postponed demands of the martyr-nurturing people of the region of Dorud and Azna.

1. Studying the construction of complementary refining and Arak petrochemical factories in the potential and deserving region of Dorud and Azna because of the existence of all sorts of potential resources.

2. Natural gas outreach to the city of Dorud and the city of Azna.

3. Examination of the severe deprivation of the region in terms of athletic resources and places needed for cultural activities of the young and providing these resources.

4. Attending to the situation of health and treatment in the Dorud and Azna region, especially rural treatment health centers, which suffer from a severe static condition.

5. Changing the district of Azna to a city, considering that it is more deserving than most cities in the country and has all the factors to become a city.

6. Attention to repairs and the construction of rural roads.

7. Examination and prevention of flood damage in the Dasht-e Seylakhor region.

8. Attention and cooperation with local operators of existing stone mines in the region and building of conversion factories.

9. Attention to and examination of the reason for the lack of higher education centers in the region and assigning the technical college of the University of Lorestan to the region of Dorud and Azna.

10. Examination of the situation of clearly deprived areas in the Dorud and Azna region and dignified help for the residents in these regions.

11. Attention to the health and development of the old compositions of the city.

12. Development of educational centers due to the severe deprivation of the region and the very high accumulation of students in classrooms.

In conclusion, he added:

1. I thank the honorable head of the judicial branch, Ayatollah Yazdi, for his attention to the elimination of the judicial problems of the city of Dorud and plead with him to instruct the related authorities to solve the remaining judicial problems of the city of Dorud and open an independent (Legal 2) court in the city of Azna as well.

2. I thank the honorable Ministry of Energy and the revered guards of the 42nd Legion for their speed in bringing water to the city of Dorud and hope to witness their lofty efforts in completing the task as well.

3. I ask the honorable official of the Construction Jihad, especially in determining the service history of more than 30,000 contractual combatants, most of whom have supported this war, to take steps to include them in the social security and past service that has been left undecided.

4. I expect the Plan and Budget Committee and the honorable deputies, in noting the special place of the agricultural sector in the national economy and the lack of attention that has been paid to growth in this sector in the 1372 budget, the ratio to the national development budget of which is 18.8:234 and to the developmental provincial budget, 79.7:110, to pay attention to increasing the rightful funds for this sector.

5. The agriculture officials, especially the Plan and Budget Committee and the honorable Majles, are expected to make an urgent decision concerning the subsidy to production in the agricultural sector in order to witness growth in this sector in the best possible manner.

Seyyed Ma'ruf Samadi, Deputy From Sanandaj

Seyyed Ma'ruf Samadi, the deputy from Sanandaj, spoke as the last pre-agenda speaker and, concerning the recent events in the world, pointed out: The present situation of the world requires the Muslim countries in the region, which have a strong potential to overthrow the dependent and mercenary regimes, in order to carry out the historical mission and determine the position in the region and the world, to take steps to regain their strategic unity around revolutionary Islam.

Seyyed Ma'ruf Samadi added: The 1372 Budget, with its special characteristics, is being discussed in the Majles. But it seems that little attention has been paid to deprived provinces, because in the beginning the circular letter of the honorable government called the attention of the planners to the incomplete plans and projects, even though this issue is not very much in the interest of the deprived provinces, because they lack large projects with generous funding.

In conclusion, he asked the minister of petroleum concerning providing fuel for the province of Kurdistan, considering the cold climate of the region, and asked for a change in the districts of Divandareh and Kamyaran to cities. [passages omitted concerning ratifications]